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The depression prevalence and psychosocial need satisfaction in teenagers

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Background and aims: The depression prevalence is 40-70% in teenagers. It is twice as many as boys. Insufficient parents' attention to psychosocial need satisfaction (PSNS) can be effective in teenagers depression. This research studied the depression and PSNS in girl students living in Kashan –IRAN 2006

Methods: It was a Descriptive- Cross sectional research that studied 509 high school students whom were selected randomly from the schools of Kashan 2006. The Beck questionnaire were used for depression determination; scores less than 5, 5-7, 8-15 and more than 16 were considered normal, mild, moderate and severe depression. The PSNS was studied by a researcher made questionnaire that its reliability and validity has been assessed scores which were considered for low psns was 1-31, moderate was 32-62 and high psns was 63-93. X2 and T test were used to analyze the data.

Results: The research showed that 53/3% of girls was depressed. The high PSNS were 49/9%, 62/2%, 84/1% and 87/3% in severe, moderate, mild and no depression girls respectively which showed significant direct relationship between PSNS and depression. The girl who were fully satisfied of psychosocial needs showed just 2/9% severe depression while the depression was 50% among girls with low PSNS ($p < 0/05$).

Conclusions: The parents' attention to psychosocial needs of teenagers can decrease depression in teenagers.

Keywords: Psychosocial need satisfaction, Teenager, Depression

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Comorbidity of adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in adult patients with bipolar disorder: prevalence and clinical correlates

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Aims: The objective of this study is to assess the frequency of adult Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) comorbidity and the effect of ADHD comorbidity on various demographic and clinical variables in patients diagnosed with bipolar disorder (BD).

Methods: 103 patients with BD (51 female, 52 male) presenting at outpatient clinic of the BD Unit of the Department of Psychiatry of Çukurova University Faculty of Medicine were included in this study. All patients were evaluated for the presence of adult ADHD diagnosis and comorbidity using the entire SCID-I and the childhood ADHD sections of K-SADS-PL. Furthermore, the patients have also completed the Wender Utah Rating Scale (WURS-25) and Present Symptoms Scales.

Results: 13 of the 103 patients diagnosed with bipolar disorder (12.6%) were diagnosed with adult ADHD. BD patients with ADHD comorbidity had mood episodes at an earlier age and had higher numbers of previous total episodes, depressive and hypomanic episodes and higher numbers of hospital admittances than those without comorbidity. Overall, a larger portion of the patients with comorbidity had axis I comorbidities and panic disorder and alcohol abuse disorders were found at higher rates.

Discussion: Adult ADHD is a common comorbidity in BD patients, which adversely affects the course of the disease and disrupts the social adjustment of the patients. Regular monitoring and scanning that keeps in mind the diagnosis of ADHD, will help prevent the problems and complications in the disease process, particularly in patients with early onset BD.

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The features of emotion regulation in a clinical sample of youth in Hungary. Pilot study of 'feelings and me' questionnaire.

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Background and aims: In an earlier study we have found that emotion regulation in childhood and adolescence had been associated with depression and different type of suicidal behaviors. None of the studies has examined, however, the features of emotion regulation in youth with different psychiatric disorders. We thus investigated in a clinical sample of youth (N=400; ages 10-17 years) with internalizing and externalizing disorders the features of emotion regulation.

Methods: Our subjects were recruited from the inpatient unit of our hospital; children completed a self-rated scale of emotion regulation, "Feelings and Me" Questionnaire. The functional and dysfunctional, and the cognitive, behavioral and social domains of emotion regulation were examined.

Results: We found differences in the cognitive and behavioral emotion regulation strategies in youngsters with different diagnoses, that is children with internalizing disorder were more likely to exhibit cognitive than behavioral emotion regulation strategies, and youth with externalizing disorders could be characterized by more behavioral than cognitive emotion regulation strategies.

Conclusions: These results emphasize the importance of investigation of different emotion regulation strategies in internalizing and externalizing disorders, as a basis of cognitive-behavioral or contextual emotion regulation psychotherapy.

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Automutilation behavior and suicidal ideation in adolescent with bipolar disorder

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Background and aims: Automutilation behavior and Suicidal thinking are common in individuals with bipolar disorder. Few studies have investigated the prevalence of and risk factors for self-injury behavior and Suicidal ideation among adolescent patients.

Method: Patients aged from 13 to 18 years old with bipolar I or II disorder (DSM-IV criteria) diagnosed with structured interviews were evaluated using demographic, parents rearing style and adolescent self-rating life events checklist questionnaires to assess incidence and correlates of automutilation behavior and Suicidal ideation. Demographic and psychosocial characteristics were compared for patients with and without a history of self-injury and suicidal ideation.

Results: More boys attempted self-insult ($P = .035$) and more girls had suicidal thinking ($P = .005$). The 44% of patients with a history of automutilation behavior, compared with those without such a history, had more negative life events ($P = .000$); more paternal punish ($P = .024$), interfere ($P = .004$) rejecting and negation ($P = .008$) and maternal rejecting and negation ($P = .020$). The 67% of patients with suicidal thinking, compared with those without such a history, had more